

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

KING LEAVES LONDON

IN STATE FOR INDIA

Cruiser Medina Steams from Portsmouth with Impressive Battleship Escort.

SAILOR KING'S OWN PLAN

Bonar Law Chosen Tory Leader Because, Unlike Austen Chamberlain, He Would Retire in Balfour's Favor if Asked.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Nov. 11.—The closing imperial function of the coronation year has begun with the homage of street crowds as hearty as it was last June and with a naval spectacle worthy of the overseas empire. The King and Queen were greeted with hearty cheers by multitudes of faithful subjects from Buckingham Palace to Victoria station. There could not have been a more unmistakable demonstration of public loyalty.

The Coldstream Guards displayed the royal colors and the band played with spirit, but more significant was the affectionate parting between King and people. The platform was filled with three hundred privileged guests, members of the royal family forming the innermost circle, with members of the diplomatic corps, the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, court officials and personal friends around it.

The journey to Delhi opened when the train started off with handkerchiefs fluttering and spectators shouting "Au revoir!"

The arrival of the train at Portsmouth was the signal for royal salutes from the fleet, maneuvers of guards of honor and the singing of the national anthem with the accompaniment of a band. When luncheon with Queen Alexandra and the latter's grandchildren was over the Medina steamed out of the harbor, with the band playing on Nelson's flagship, the Victory, and with the fleet and shore batteries booming adieu.

Battleships and armored cruisers in mighty array followed the ship for an hour down the Channel, and four cruisers went on with her to Gibraltar and India. It was a characteristic display of sea power in honor of the Sallor King, who had himself planned the sumptuous progress from the capital to Delhi as an impressive reminder to loyal subjects that theirs was a world-wide dominion.

The King has left a special commission behind him to wind up Parliament and act in emergencies, but he has Lord Crewe and a large staff with him, and will be in constant communication with the capital by wireless installation and cable.

Unionist Feud Stified.

John Bright's centennial celebration at Rochdale becomes a provincial episode when the Opposition in the House of Commons is without a leader and the whips have been straining every effort to prevent an outbreak of rancorous feud between the old Tories and the Liberal Unionists. Unless there are fresh intrigues before the Carlton Club meeting on Monday there will be another victory for the ubiquitous Scott, whose triumphs in the New World the American Ambassador recently recorded in Edinburgh. Mr. Bonar Law will be elected because Austen Chamberlain and Walter Long were dividing the party and each was reluctant to serve under the other.

Thus a Canadian bred Scot of Presbyterian ancestry wins the distinction of succeeding Mr. Balfour and displaces the two English rivals, whose partisans were renewing their faction fight over the Parliament bill. It will be found a bromidiand choice, well timed for the recent display of Canadian loyalty.

Mr. Law lacks practical knowledge of the Irish question, and will not take a churchman's view either of disestablishment or religious education, but he is the best informed Tariff Reformer in the United Kingdom and a fluent debater, with a business man's shrewd, direct method of arguing public questions. He is a man of force and a strenuous fighter, and will harass and provoke ministers by his bluntness of speech and persistence of attack. He will have a great reception at the meeting of the Unionist Associations and is likely to advise Lord Lansdowne to hang up the insurance bill in the Lords and display other signs of aggressive temper as leader. Like Walter Long, he can be depended upon to retire in favor of Mr. Balfour if the Unionists are restored to power, whereas Austen Chamberlain has been marked out by an affectionate father for the highest honors.

Measured by the full stature of Mr. Balfour all these substitutes are undersized weeklings, although behind one of them has stood a towering personality, shattered in health but invincible still. This exciting contest over the leadership has occurred when a crude, ill dig-

DANGERS OF FAT

HOW FAT AFFECTS THE KIDNEYS

The Kidneys often become affected by fatty deposits before any other organ. Probably there is no more important function of the entire body than that performed by the kidneys. Any interruption or impairment of this function must necessarily result in serious trouble. And not the least of these dangers is the gradual change in substance of the organs themselves. You will hardly care to risk Bright's Disease, or the torture of Rheumatism, to say nothing of the unwelcome burden of fat which attacks the whole body, making it a sight far from attractive. There is one sure, harmless means by which fat can be checked; that is the famous Marmola Prescription of a Detroit Physician, rendered more convenient and effective in Marmola Prescription Tablets. All druggists sell Marmola Prescription Tablets, and their price is 75c for a large case, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Marmola Co., 791 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. By their use, exercise, and dieting may be discarded, a smooth, clear complexion and even satisfactory reduction accomplished at the rate of 10 to 16 pounds a day.

It is officially estimated that one hundred thousand persons will be present in Delhi to witness the magnificent pageant. Delhi will be full to every roof with visitors, and fortunate are those who will be the guests of the government, among whom are included the selected European and Indian representatives, about one hundred and fifty ruling princes with their suites, the Governors of the Asiatic colonies of the crown, and one hundred journalists.

Apart from guests, the government is providing accommodation for four hundred paying visitors in camps and hotels. According to official estimates, the great camp at Delhi will contain about a quarter of a million persons, and in the visitors' camp, which will open on November 29, there will be thirty-one post and ten telegraph offices. A great proportion of this temporary population of two hundred and fifty thousand will, of course, be "camp followers" of one kind and another, who will not have facilities to witness the gorgeous entertainments which will take place between their majesties' state entry on December 1 and their departure from Delhi on December 13.

JAMAICAN GOVERNOR TO COLON.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 11.—The Governor of Jamaica, Sir Sidney Oliver, accompanied by the principal officers of the railway and public works, sailed to-day for Colon to inquire into the influence which the completion of the Panama Canal is likely to have on Jamaica.

LONDON MUSIC AND ART

Nouques to Conduct "Quo Vadis" at Hammerstein's Opening.

HARDY TALES DRAMATIZED

Sixty Water Colors, Illustrating "The Blue Bird" and Indorsed by Maeterlinck, Shown.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 11.—The departure of the King and Queen for the durbar, with many well known people wintering in India or Egypt, leaves society dependent upon its own resources. Pheasant shooting will suffice for week-end visitors and hunting fixtures will employ the country gentry when politics settles down. For London there are the competing glories of the rival opera houses, with more high class music and ballet than it has ever known.

Covent Garden continues its "Ring" performances and the costly Russian ballet with unabated ardor and holds picturesque novelties in reserve. Oscar Hammerstein will open next week his beautiful and luxurious opera house and endeavor to prove that he is not a chimerical dreamer of dreams in assuming that music lovers are waiting for modern novelties and will welcome both them and a revival of the old-fashioned Italian works without the adventitious aid of great names. Nouques himself, however, will conduct "Quo Vadis" for two nights, and Renard will have the principal part. This opera will be followed by "William Tell" and "Norma."

The most interesting dramatic event of next week will be a performance of two Hardy plays by amateurs at Dorchester. The novelist himself has supplied the text for one of them, "The Three Wayfarers," based on one of his "Wessex Tales," which Stevenson once described as the best short story he had ever read. The interior of Shepherd Fennell's cottage has been painted by a former Mayor of Dorchester, and the "Hanging Song" will be sung in the chimney corners by two of the liveliest local comedians.

Another of the "Wessex Tales," "The Distracted Preacher," has been dramatized by A. H. Evans and will employ a score of amateurs and as many extras in portraying adventures of the oldtime smugglers at Netter Maynton and Lullin Cove. These performances will be repeated in London.

There is a private view to-day in the Leicester Galleries of about sixty water color drawings by Cayley Robinson illustrating "The Blue Bird." As Maeterlinck himself vouches for them as interpretations rather than translations, lovers of the poetic drama are impressed by them. There is also a unique collection of Raeburn's portraits in the French Gallery, including one of Mrs. Irvine Roswell, a splendid example of Scottish realistic art. McLean has reverted to paintings by Diaz and Isabey of wide range and good quality.

WEEK-END AT WREST PARK

J. R. Carter, L. V. Harcourt, Sir Arthur Herbert Among Guests.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 11.—The American Ambassador is entertaining a small week-end shooting party at Wrest Park, with the Secretary for the Colonies and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt and Sir Arthur Herbert among the guests.

J. R. Carter and Mrs. Carter are also with them, and the Hon. John Ward and Mrs. Ward.

The Earl and Countess of Granard are returning to Ireland, after witnessing the departure of the King and Queen.

PARKER BACK AT JERUSALEM

Explorer Decides Not to Stay Because of Hostile Feeling.

Jerusalem, Oct. 22.—Captain Montagu Parker, the head of the British archaeological expedition, has again come and gone.

He returned true to his word given at the time of his hurried departure from Jerusalem last April, after the unfortunate Moslem of Omar incident, that he would soon renew the excavations on the site of the ancient Zion. His departure two days later was at the earnest solicitation of friends who convinced him that the Moslem public was in no mood to entertain Europeans whose operations might involve the violation of places and relics held sacred by them.

Captain Parker, who is a brother of Earl Morley, arrived at Jaffa on his private yacht early in October. He was accompanied by Clarence Wilson and several English laborers. They planned to proceed at once to Jerusalem and resume work in the underground passages on Mount Ophel.

Captain Parker was told by his friends that the bitter feeling engendered last spring had not disappeared, and, moreover, that because of the Russo-Italian war and the feeling against the intrusion of Europeans in general had been raised to a high pitch. They insisted that this resentment would be acute in the case of one like Parker, who had given offence only a few months ago, and that his stay would be fraught with unpleasant consequences, if not with peril to his life.

After much persuasion the captain was prevailed upon to postpone his mission for an indefinite period, and with his party he set sail on October 6.

This another attempt in the recovery of supposed buried treasures has been frustrated for the time being at least.

GERMAN BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

Princess Victoria Louise Sponsor for the Kaiserin—Emperor Present.

Kiel, Germany, Nov. 11.—The new battleship which replaces the old Hagen was launched to-day in the presence of Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria and was named the Kaiserin by Princess Victoria Louise.

Grand Admiral von Koester, who was second ranking officer in the International fleet assembled at New York for the Hoodson-Fulton celebration in the fall of 1909, made the speech of the day. The new warship, he said, was intended to help maintain an honorable peace, which was desired by the German nation, but should war come the Kaiserin would be found like her majesty's sons, who were always ready joyfully to offer their lives for the fatherland.

MORE FINANCIERS FOR PERSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Teheran says that on the advice of the President of the Ministry, the Persian Parliament has approved the contracts under which ten additional Americans will be sent to the chief cities of Persia to manage the finances under Treasurer General Shuster's direction. Premier Samasger-Saltanah is organizing a new Cabinet.

STILL SEES WAR AHEAD

France Profoundly Impressed by Crown Prince's Attitude.

KAISER'S REBUKE ISSUED

Heir to Throne Idol of War Party and Most Popular Man in Germany To-day.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 11.—The parliamentary duel in the German Reichstag between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, and Herr von Heydebrand, and especially the attitude of the Crown Prince, are causing a deep impression throughout France, where the masses of the people feel convinced that the young Crown Prince is to-day the most popular man in Germany and that he is the real leader and idol of the German war party, which may eventually gain the upper hand in Berlin.

This is having a tremendous effect on the French nation, which to-day, more than ever before, is determined to spare neither money nor men to keep the army at its maximum of efficiency and to be prepared for any new and sudden bellicose outburst of German diplomacy.

The immediate result of the gesture of the Crown Prince has been to create an electric thrill of French patriotism, which the socialist and the so-called anti-militarist party of Hervé, the French party of "peace at any price." Anarchism has now ceased to exist.

Meanwhile Frenchmen note with sorrow the fierce expressions of German hatred of England, and the general sentiment of France is that all danger of war with Germany has not vanished simply because the Franco-German Morocco agreement has been signed.

Berlin, Nov. 11.—A public and semi-official rebuke has been administered to Crown Prince Frederick William through an inspired telegram from Berlin published in the "Cologne Gazette" to-day. This telegram fully confirms the report that Emperor William reprimanded his son for having openly demonstrated his approval of the attacks on the government's Moroccan policy and of the bellicose utterances on Thursday in the Reichstag.

For a similar instance of public censure for the crown prince one must go back to 1881, when Crown Prince Frederick was rebuked for criticisms of Chancellor Bismarck's policy in a speech made at Danzig.

The dispatch to the "Cologne Gazette" says:

"We believe it to be the right and duty of the heir to the throne to take an interest in politics. He cannot be reproached for forming his own opinion, even if it is not consonant with the imperial policy. It is further not desirable that the crown prince be prevented from expressing his opinion in a fitting manner and place, not, however, in the way chosen in the Reichstag, the effect of which we consider extremely grave."

"It goes without question that the episode and the press comments thereupon are regarded by the Emperor, and the absence of the crown prince at Friday's sitting was due to the Emperor, to whom Thursday's events and the considerations involved therein cannot be agreeable."

The crown prince returns to Danzig this evening.

PARIS BOURSE CONFIDENT

Bond Market Active and Industrial Outlook Brighter.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Nov. 11.—The Bourse has been somewhat irregular during the week. Spanish securities suffered a relapse owing to fears of difficulties with France in Morocco, but after a momentary setback caused by Herr von Heydebrand's warlike speech in the Reichstag and its sensational approval by the Crown Prince, confidence is now regained and the market continues firm with advancing prices.

Brisk business has set in with industrial values, and bankers predict a period of commercial activity and prosperity. A number of big financial operations are about to be realized, the most important of which are the increase of the capital of the Credit Foncier de France and the new Serbian loan negotiated in Paris by the Credit Lyonnais. The bond market is very active. The industrial outlook is brighter than ever.

FEWER PAUPERS IN ENGLAND

Improved Condition of Masses Ascribed to Old Age Pensions Act.

London, Nov. 4.—An interesting return relating to pauperism in England and Wales has just been issued. It appears that pauperism was lower throughout last year than in the preceding year. On January 1, 1901, there were 81,587 persons in receipt of relief, as compared with 37,738 on January 1, 1910—a decrease of 47 per cent.

"There can be no doubt," says the report, "that this large diminution must be ascribed to the operation of the old age pensions act. But the precise effect of the act, disentangled from other factors affecting the volume of pauperism, is not readily ascertainable. In the first place, during the period of the operation of the act, which ended on January 1, 1911, it is more than probable that a number of persons of advanced age, who would otherwise have applied for poor law relief, either were enabled to do without such relief by becoming pensioners, or refrained from applying for relief in view of the disinclination for an old age pension which, up to that date, attached to the price receipt of poor law relief at any time since January 1, 1908."

THE MINNESOTA GOES AGROUND

Great Northern Steamship Later Floated and Able to Proceed.

Tokio, Nov. 11.—Wireless messages from the steamship Minnesota, of the Great Northern Steamship Company, to-day reported that the vessel had stranded on Kurusima passage, off Shikoku Island, but later floated off and proceeded for Kobe.

Seattle, Nov. 11.—Officers of the Great Northern Steamship Company here had added to the word at an early hour to-day of the grounding of the liner Minnesota. The Minnesota is the only vessel operated by the Great Northern Steamship Company. Her sister ship, the Dakota, went ashore in the Bay of Tokyo the night of March 2, 1907, and was a total loss.

The Minnesota is a ship of 11,224 tons, and is one of the fastest of the Pacific fleet. She is 62 feet long, and was built at New London, Conn., in 1904. She sailed from Seattle on September 13 on her regular trip to Yokohama, Manila and Hong Kong, leaving the latter city about November 1 on her return trip. The point where she went aground is about four hundred miles south-west of Yokohama.

U. S. EXHIBITORS BARRED

American Pavilion at Art Exposition in Rome Closed.

PENNELL MEMBER OF JURY

Italian Bad Faith Intimated When \$25,000 Fire Insurance Remained Unpaid.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Trouble which had been brewing at the International Art Exhibition for some time came to a head to-day, and Harrison S. Morris, the American commissioner, withdrew, at the same time recalling his associates on the American jury—William Henry Fox, the art director, and Joseph Pennell, the artist. Mr. Fox, according to Mr. Morris, refused to resign, and was dropped. The American pavilion has been closed.

In a statement issued to-night Mr. Morris intimates that the Italian management acted in bad faith, with the result that the American exhibits, valued at half a million dollars, must have been exposed to a possible loss by fire if the artists were to share in the prizes, explaining that the insurance on the exhibits had been permitted to lapse, forcing the closing of the American pavilion on the last day of October in order that its contents might have the protection which still covered the removal of the works to the United States. Promises to renew the insurance were not fulfilled, he says, while the management deliberately delayed the award of prizes in order to keep the exposition open. Meantime it developed that American exhibitors were to be deprived from the prizes unless their pavilion remained open, unprotected in the matter of fire insurance.

Other Countries Withdraw Also.

The rupture has caused a sensation, which has been increased by Mr. Morris's statement, in which he says that England, France, Germany and Spain have also withdrawn. The president of the exhibition is Count di San Martino. The American pavilion was opened on April 22 by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena and has attracted much favorable attention. On October 27 his majesty purchased the whole series of thirty etchings by Joseph Pennell.

In his statement Mr. Morris said: "The American pavilion has withdrawn from the competition and the American jurors have been recalled from the general jury of the International Art Exposition, England, France, Germany and Spain also have withdrawn."

"The American Commissioner General was willing to remain in the competition, but discovered through the London insurance agent of the Italian committee that a very large part of the premium on the fire insurance was still due and that all the insurance on the American works would lapse on October 31 if a balance of \$25,000 was not paid immediately. The American Commissioner could hold the insurance on his \$500,000 worth of pictures and sculptures only by closing the American pavilion on October 27, thus taking advantage of the transit insurance, which was still good for two months."

"The Italian committee was tremendously active in trying to keep the exposition open during November and purposely delayed the award of prizes in order to cause the various nations in the competition to hold open beyond the announced date to obtain prizes which should have been awarded last June."

Insurance Problem All Important.

"The American Commissioner pressed the Italian committee to pay the insurance and promised to remain open under certain conditions until November 1, if the very grave problem of insurance was solved. The Italian committee had not paid anything up to October 31, and thus the American pavilion was closed."

"The three American representatives on the jury were in ignorance that the American works were not to be considered in the competition unless the American pavilion was open, and were allowed to begin their duties, when it developed that the American pavilion would be omitted by the Italian committee. The cause for closing the pavilion was again stated, and very grave was made to remove the very dangerous conditions affecting other nations besides the United States. It was decided to withdraw, recalling the American jurors, Harrison S. Morris, William H. Fox and Joseph Pennell, from the jury. Mr. Fox, who was placed on the jury by Mr. Morris as one of his representatives, when directed to resign refused and was therefore dismissed from the service."

Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the Americans Mr. Pennell has been elected a member of the final jury of ten entrusted with the making of the awards.

WAR FULFILLS PROPHECY

Prediction That Tortured Dogs Would Get Revenge on Turks Recalled.

Paris, Nov. 4.—One of the first "reforms" undertaken by the new regime in Turkey was to clear the streets of the legions of dogs which from time immemorial had acted as scavengers and lent a local color of their own to Constantinople. The manner of their destruction was almost unexampled in cruelty. Boatloads of the animals were carried to a small, barren, deserted island of the Marmara, named Ossa, and were left under the pitiless sun, without food or water, to starve to death or devour one another. Others were thrown into a sort of natural pit formed by the walls of the city and the rocks, and abandoned to slow torture. A European who could not credit the story went himself to look at the pit, and to this day shudders at the remembrance of the fearful sight he saw.

"The Turks are usually kind to animals, and when this atrocity became known an old hadji went through the streets of Stamboul prophesying that the murdered dogs would avenge themselves on the City of the Many Hills. A war would break out which would carry fire and sword through the empire and dismember it and let out the light of Mecca." Furthermore, the "hand of the Bulgar would strike its heavy blow" at the call of the dogs.

For more than two years no Turk has ever landed at Ossa, and the fishermen give a white berth to the tomb of the dogs, while those who remember the words of the hadji are in terror lest the Bulgar arm should come in at the breach in the wall of Yedi Kuleh which served as the death pit for the last of the Constantinople scavengers.

TAXES ELECTRIC LIGHT SIGNS

Paris Assesses Winking Terrors More Heavily than Soothing Lights.

Paris, Nov. 3.—The municipal government has found a fresh source of revenue in the electric light signs. A decree has been issued inflicting exemplary taxation on the thirty-three classifications of electric signs.

The principle of difference in assessment is not the number of lights altogether, but the amount of discomfort they cause to the eye. The winking terrors and complicated dazzlers, winking and influencing the optician, must pay in proportion to the annoyance they may cause the public, while the soft and beautiful lights of some varieties of out-of-door illumination are lightly assessed.

ARABS PLAN HOLY WAR

Urge Natives to Join Forces with Them in Tripoli.

BALLOONS GUIDE ITALIANS

Invaders, Directed by Airmen, Drive Moslems from Entrenchments—Chester at Marseilles.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY OF THE WAR.

The Arabs were reported to have made overtures to Tunisian natives with a view to beginning a holy war in Tripoli.

Eight balloons hovering above Turkish entrenchments guided the Italian fire at Fort Hamidieh.

Tripoli, Nov. 11.—Reports have been received here to the effect that the Arabs are preparing for a holy war and that they have sent delegations to Tunis to invite the natives to cross the frontier and join the Mahometans in Tripoli.

Malta, Nov. 11.—The captain of an Austrian steamer, which arrived to-night from Tripoli, reports that the Arab attack on Friday was vigorously sustained. The Arabs advanced to within a few yards of the Italian entrenchments and savagely rushed directly into the Italian fire. There were many hand-to-hand combats.

In the afternoon the attack was renewed with greater determination, and there were heavy casualties on both sides. When the steamer left, late at night, heavy firing could still be heard.

The captain of the steamer reports also that cholera is raging in Tripoli, many persons dying in the streets.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Eight balloons hovering over the Turkish entrenchments outside Tripoli gave the directions for the Italian fire in a hard scrimmage at Fort Hamidieh and Sidi Mesri yesterday, according to dispatches received at the Italian Embassy to-day. The Italian artillery fire was directed by the signals from the balloons, and the Arabs finally were forced to withdraw from the camp at Ain-Zar, leaving their cannon. According to a report from a naval attaché who visited the front this morning, the Italians accuse the Turks of using a form of projectile which violates the international convention.

Marseilles, Nov. 11.—The United States cruiser Chester arrived from Tripoli late to-day, and after exchanging salutes with the land and batteries, anchored in the roadstead.

GERMAN NAVAL INTRUSION

Denmark and Norway Complain of Kaiser's Warships.

'BY YOUR LEAVE,' NOT ASKED

Manœuvres Conducted to Danger of Fishing Vessels—Knowledge Obtained in Illicit Way.

Copenhagen, Nov. 2.—Public irritation in Denmark and Norway continues to grow over the maneuvers of the German fleet in Scandinavian waters.

This feeling has been increased rather than allayed by the publication of officially inspired articles explaining the maneuvers in the Danish "Berlingske Tidende" and the Norwegian "Morgenbladet." It is believed that these explanations were made at the request of the German government, but the people refuse to accept the assumption that the Baltic Belts are used only as the natural through passage for the German warships.

The visits of the German fleet have been made for the last five or six years, and with one or two exceptions have been undertaken without the formality of notifying Denmark and Norway.

Exercises have taken place in all Danish waters, and at night they have been held without shaded lanterns or without any lights. This has resulted in considerable damage, and the compensation paid has proved far from adequate. The chief damage has been done to fishing interests and submarine cables. The German boats themselves have not escaped. In a collision between two torpedo boats one was destroyed.

This constant turmoil in Danish waters has excited much adverse comment from the public, and it is firmly believed that the exercises are being held in preparation for actual war. It is charged that the Germans have obtained as much information in regard to Danish waters as is possessed by the naval department of Denmark. Only a short time ago six German torpedo boats steamed boldly into Kogeby, which, as "closed water," is supposed to be forbidden to all foreign warships. Even the inspired explanations do not deny that German fighting ships intrude Danish seas where they are not supposed to go.

In the mean time the British authorities are maintaining the closest observation of the movements of German naval vessels in Scandinavian waters. It is asserted that all British consulates have received instructions to report promptly the arrival and movement of all German warships. In this connection it is reported that a retired British naval officer has been sent to act as consul on a special mission in Jutland. Danish-Americans have long desired a Danish visit to the United States of a Danish fleet, and from present plans their wish will probably be gratified on the opening of the Panama Canal. The visit of the American fleet here last May has given impetus to the plan, and it is now generally discussed in naval circles.

The fleet would represent Denmark at the opening of the canal, and later pay American courtesy visits to the Danish ports. It is likely that a Danish prince who is a naval officer will be detailed to accompany the fleet.

SIMPLE DANCE HOLDS SWAY

Ballroom Motions Now Resemble a Rhythmic Stroll, Say Paris Masters.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Dancing masters in France have been having a decided word to be danced this season.

The professors were unanimously of the opinion that the dance of the ballroom is tending more and more toward simplicity, and is now more a rhythmic stroll than a dance. Formerly, they say, the dances of the drawing room vied with those of the theatre in "gavottes" and "sambas" and "afterward came the more difficult kind of contredanse, but still a step in the direction of simplicity. Then the waltz, and these later years, the Boston and the double Boston."

At the present time the Argentine dances appear to be the most in vogue, both with dancers and teachers. As M. Lopez, president of the Academy of Dancing, says, these dances are the most appropriate for the ballroom.

The three dances which are expected to be the most popular this winter are the modern mazurka, the Louis XV waltz, and the Argentine five-step.

HONOR ITALY'S KING HERE

New York Colony Celebrates Sovereign's Birthday.

The birthday of King Victor Emmanuel was celebrated last evening with a dinner and ball, held in the Italian restaurant in West 56th street under the auspices of the Italian National Rifle Shooting Association. Patriotism swept high on the waves of Italian oratory, and fervent wishes for a glorious termination of the war in Tripoli were voiced from all sides.

Incidentally, the occasion furnished an opportunity for a public denunciation of the stories circulated by foreign news papers corresponding to the alleged atrocities committed by the Italian army of invasion. Para Forn, the Italian Consul, said that he had received authoritative information showing that the correspondents had been ordered to depart from Tripoli, and that their stories were nothing save the fabrications of men who had a vengeance to wreak. This explanation seemed satisfactory to all present, who applauded the consul with enthusiasm.

A cable message was sent to King Victor Emmanuel conveying to him the felicitations of the Italians in New York on his birthday, and their best wishes for a rapid and successful termination of the war with Turkey.

The guests included the Italian Consul, Para Forn, E. Solari, representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce; A. Francolini, representing the Society Dante Alighieri; General W. B. Spencer, of New Jersey, representing the state organization of the National Rifle Association; Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino, president of the Italian committee of protest against anti-Italian feeling; Lionello Perera, representative of the Italian Red Cross; G. Zinetti, United States representative of the Italian Naval League, and A. Zucca.

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